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Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Report of the Second Committee

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I. Introduction

1. At its 1st and 2nd meetings, on 15 and 17 September 2004, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-ninth session sub-item 39 (b) entitled: "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions" and to allocate it to the Second Committee.

2. The Second Committee considered agenda item 39 (b) at its 28th meeting, on 8 November. An account of the Committee's discussion of the sub-item is contained in the relevant summary record (see A/C.2/59/SR.28). Action on sub-item (b) was taken at the 35th to 39th meetings, on 17 and 24 November and on 3, 7 and 14 December 2004 (see A/C.2/59/SR.35-39). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee at its 2nd to 8th meetings, from 4 to 6 and on 12 October 2004 (see A/C.2/59/SR.2-8).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation for countries and regions (A/59/293);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Mozambique (A/59/86-E/2004/69).

4. At the 28th meeting, on 8 November, the Director of the Coordination and Response Division of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and

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the Director of the Division for United Nations Affairs of the United Nations Development Programme made introductory statements.

5. At the same meeting, and pursuant to section C, paragraph 3 (d), of the annex to General Assembly resolution 58/316 of 1 July 2004, the Committee held a dialogue with the substantive representatives, during which comments were made and questions were posed by the representative of the Netherlands and the Chairman.

II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft resolution A/C.2/59/L.29

6. At the 35th meeting, on 17 November 2004, the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo made a statement, in the course of which he withdrew the draft resolution, entitled "Special assistance for the economic recovery and reconstruction of the Democratic Republic of the Congo" (A/C.2/59/L.29), which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its previous resolutions on special assistance for the economic recovery and reconstruction of the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

"*Recalling also* all resolutions of the Security Council and statements by its President regarding the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

"*Reaffirming* the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and all States in the region,

"*Gravely concerned* at the dire humanitarian, economic and social situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and at the effects on the inhabitants of the continued fighting in the eastern part, resulting in the continuing plight of the civilian population, and calling for its protection, taking into account the particular needs of women and girls,

"*Deeply concerned* at the HIV/AIDS pandemic and at its disproportionate effect on women and girls,

"*Expressing its deep concern* at the dire consequences of the conflict for the humanitarian and human rights situations in the country, particularly in the provinces of North and South Kivu and in the Ituri district, and at the continuing lack of sufficient access to vulnerable people,

"*Gravely concerned* by the continued illegal exploitation of the natural resources of the Democratic Republic of the Congo as a source of further conflict, and reaffirming in this regard its commitment to respect the sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of the Congo over its natural resources,

"*Gravely concerned also* at the negative impact of war on the promotion of sustainable development in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Great Lakes region,

"*Deeply concerned* about the continued extensive destruction of life and property, as well as the severe damage to infrastructure and the environment suffered by the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

"*Bearing in mind* the fact that the Democratic Republic of the Congo hosts thousands of refugees from neighbouring countries, which places a great burden on its limited resources, and expressing the hope that conditions will be created that will facilitate a safe and voluntary return of refugees,

"*Recalling* that the Democratic Republic of the Congo is a least developed country with severe economic and social problems arising from its weak economic infrastructure and aggravated by the ongoing conflict,

"*Bearing in mind* the close interrelationship between ensuring peace and security and the ability of the country to meet the humanitarian needs of its people and to take effective steps towards the rapid revitalization of the economy, and reaffirming the urgent need to assist the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of its damaged economy and in its efforts to restore basic services and the infrastructure of the country,

"*Reaffirming its support* for the process of the Global and All-Inclusive Agreement on the Transition in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, signed in Pretoria on 17 December 2002, welcoming the efforts made to date for its implementation by the Government of National Unity and Transition, and calling upon all the Congolese parties to honour their commitments in this regard, in particular so that free, fair and peaceful elections can take place within the agreed time frame,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

"2. *Welcomes* the signature of the terms of reference of the Joint Verification Mechanism, which marked the successful conclusion of the first meeting of the group of eminent African personalities held in New York on 22 September 2004 under the auspices of the Secretary-General, and urges the Governments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda to cooperate actively in assuring security along their common borders, in particular by implementing agreements they have signed for the establishment of joint verification mechanisms with the active participation of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with a view to fostering confidence and building good-neighbourly relations;

"3. *Also welcomes* the convening of the international conference on peace, security, democracy and development in the Great Lakes region of Africa, with inclusive participation by all the Governments concerned, under the aegis of the African Union and the United Nations, with a view to strengthening stability in the region and working out conditions that will enable each State to enjoy the right to live in peace and with dignity;

"4. *Further welcomes* the coordination by the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, of all the activities of the United Nations system in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, aimed at ensuring a coherent and effective response to the multifaceted humanitarian crisis in the country;

"5. *Emphasizes* that the consolidation of peace and the resumption of economic activity in the Democratic Republic of the Congo are inextricably linked, and calls for further international economic assistance in that regard;

"6. *Recalls* the link between the illicit exploitation and trade of natural resources in certain regions and the fuelling of the conflict and, in line with Security Council resolutions 1493 (2003) of 28 July 2003, 1533 (2004) of 12 March 2004 and 1552 (2004) of 27 July 2004, condemns categorically the illicit exploitation of natural resources and other forms of wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, urges all States, especially those in the region, to take appropriate steps to end such illegal activities, including, if necessary, through judicial means, and exhorts the international financial institutions to assist the Government of National Unity and Transition in establishing efficient, legitimate and transparent control of the exploitation of natural resources;

"7. *Encourages* the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to pursue the implementation of economic reforms aimed at stabilizing the macroeconomic framework so that conditions for sustainable growth can be created;

"8. *Urges* the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to continue to implement national comprehensive strategies to monitor and manage the external liabilities embedded in the domestic preconditions for debt sustainability, including sound macroeconomic and public resource management;

"9. *Welcomes* initiatives that are undertaken to reduce outstanding indebtedness, and invites further national and international measures in that direction, including, as appropriate, debt cancellation and other arrangements;

"10. *Invites* the development partners to cover the funding shortfall of the emergency multisectoral rehabilitation and reconstruction programme and to support civil service reform and efforts to reunify the country;

"11. *Calls upon* the international community to provide coordinated and targeted assistance in key areas of the transition, which can be achieved through tighter coordination of political and economic actors to ensure that donor funds are used to support the political strategy, the provision of advisory expertise, financial support, training and equipment for security reform, the provision of assistance in building provincial administration, improving the delivery of basic social services and accelerating the reunification of customs and immigration services, and the provision of flexible budgetary support to provide the funds necessary to cover basic civil services and the salaries of civil servants;

"12. *Calls upon* Member States, the international organizations concerned and the community of donors to provide their full support to the transitional process, the extension of State authority throughout the territory and long-term social and economic development in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

"13. *Urges* all parties to fully respect international humanitarian law and to ensure the safe and unhindered access of humanitarian personnel to all

affected populations throughout the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the safety of United Nations and humanitarian personnel;

"14. *Calls upon* the international community to increase its support for humanitarian relief activities within the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

"15. *Urges* all parties to permit free and unhindered movement of the population, which is essential, inter alia, to the resumption of economic activities;

"16. *Expresses its deep concern* especially at the very serious, dire humanitarian situation in Ituri, and calls upon all Congolese parties on the ground to cooperate fully, in general, with the institutions of the transition and, in particular, within the Ituri Pacification Commission;

"17. *Also expresses its deep concern* over the dire humanitarian situation throughout the country and the very high number of internally displaced persons in the eastern part and, in particular, in the Ituri region, and urges all parties to avoid further population displacement and to facilitate the safe and voluntary return of refugees and internally displaced persons to their places of origin;

"18. *Stresses once again* the importance of the full restoration of river traffic, and, in that regard, calls for the reopening of the Kisangani-Kindu rail and river link to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance, as well as resupply access for humanitarian personnel;

"19. *Encourages* the continued cooperation of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo with the United Nations, the specialized agencies, international financial institutions and other organizations, including non-governmental organizations, in addressing the need for rehabilitation and reconstruction;

"20. *Renews its appeal* to the executive boards of the United Nations funds and programmes to continue to keep under consideration the special needs of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and stresses the need to mainstream an appropriate gender perspective within overall reconstruction efforts;

"21. *Invites* Governments to continue providing support to the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

"22. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

"(a) To continue to consult with regional leaders in coordination with the President of the African Union about ways to bring about a peaceful and durable solution to the conflict;

"(b) To keep under review the humanitarian and economic situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo with a view to promoting participation in and support for a programme of financial and material assistance to the country to enable it to meet urgent needs in terms of economic recovery and reconstruction;

"(c) To submit to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session a report on the actions taken pursuant to the present resolution."

B. Draft resolution A/C.2/59/L.33

7. Also at the 35th meeting, on 17 November, the representative of the Gambia, on behalf of Angola, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iceland, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Portugal, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa, Swaziland, Timor-Leste, Togo, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Assistance to Mozambique" (A/C.2/59/L.33). Subsequently, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Canada, China, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Ireland, Italy, Lebanon, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Spain, the Sudan, Tunisia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

8. At the 37th meeting, on 3 December, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 27, draft resolution I).

C. Draft resolutions A/C.2/59/L.36 and A/C.2/59/L.36/Rev.1

9. Also at the 35th meeting, on 17 November, the representative of Serbia and Montenegro, on behalf of Argentina, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Serbia and Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Ukraine, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Humanitarian assistance to Serbia and Montenegro" (A/C.2/59/L.36), which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991, and reaffirming that humanitarian assistance should be provided in accordance with the guiding principles contained in the annex to that resolution,

"*Recalling also* its resolutions 54/96 F of 15 December 1999, 55/169 of 14 December 2000, 56/101 of 14 December 2001 and 57/148 of 16 December 2002,

"*Deeply appreciative* of the humanitarian assistance and the rehabilitation support rendered by a number of States, in particular major contributors, international agencies and organizations and non-governmental organizations to alleviate the humanitarian needs of the affected population in Serbia and Montenegro, in particular emergency assistance provided by the European Union and various countries,

"*Recognizing* the role of the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe and the stabilization and association process for the western Balkans in assisting Serbia and Montenegro in its efforts in further promoting democratic and economic reforms and in intensifying regional cooperation,

"*Aware* of the continued need for humanitarian assistance in Serbia and Montenegro and of the humanitarian requirements of part of the population,

including refugees and internally displaced persons, and recognizing the need to ensure the effective and smooth transition from humanitarian to development efforts in Serbia and Montenegro,

"*Aware also* of the weakness of the economy and basic services, which exacerbates further the situation of socially and economically vulnerable segments of the population, including refugees and internally displaced persons, and which is coupled with limited basic social services capacity, especially in the health sector,

"*Acknowledging* that a large number of refugees and internally displaced persons still remain in Serbia and Montenegro and that assistance requirements will include local integration whenever refugees and internally displaced persons are not willing to return to their places of origin,

"*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General,

"*Recognizing* the role of the United Nations in helping Serbia and Montenegro to resolve the humanitarian problems that confront it and in coordinating the efforts of the international community to provide humanitarian assistance to the country,

"*Acknowledging* the support of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Development Programme and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to the Council of Ministers of Serbia and Montenegro in implementation of the National Strategy for Resolving Problems of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons in Serbia and Montenegro and international support in developing a poverty reduction strategy and a Roma integration and empowerment strategy,

"*Recognizing* the continued decrease in humanitarian assistance in 2004,

"1. *Calls upon* all States, regional organizations, specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other relevant bodies to continue to provide humanitarian assistance to alleviate the humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable segments of the population of refugees and internally displaced persons, bearing in mind in particular the special situation of women, children, the elderly and other vulnerable groups, while seeking durable solutions for a safe return of refugees and internally displaced persons to their places of origin or for settlement at their place of refuge for those who want to integrate locally, in cooperation with the local authorities, with a successive transition to development projects aimed at a durable solution of these questions;

"2. *Also calls upon* all States, regional organizations, specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other relevant bodies to offer support to the Council of Ministers of Serbia and Montenegro in its efforts to ensure the transition from relief to long-term development goals;

"3. *Welcomes* the adoption of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Serbia and Montenegro as a strategic document for the operational activities of the United Nations system in Serbia and Montenegro and as a basis for the entire development assistance programme in the period 2005-2009, also welcomes the adoption of the United Nations

Development Programme country programme outline and the United Nations Children's Fund country programme document for Serbia and Montenegro for the period 2005-2009, and calls upon all States, regional organizations, specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other relevant bodies to support their implementation;

"4. *Also welcomes* the continued commitment of Serbia and Montenegro, encourages it to cooperate further with the United Nations system, as well as development and humanitarian organizations to address the needs of the affected population, including refugees and internally displaced persons, and urges the relevant authorities and the international community to support and stimulate development assistance for the implementation of the National Strategy for Resolving Problems of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons, national strategies for poverty reduction and other programmes that will ensure that the needs of the vulnerable refugees and internally displaced persons in Serbia and Montenegro are met and to pursue durable solutions to their plight, in particular voluntary repatriation and reintegration, stresses the need to create conditions that are conducive to their safe return, and emphasizes in this regard the importance of regional cooperation in the search for solutions to the plight of refugees;

"5. *Calls upon* all Member States and international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to assist financially and otherwise in the establishment of durable solutions for refugees and internally displaced persons, inter alia, through the implementation of the National Strategy;

"6. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, as well as development agencies, to continue to mobilize the timely provision of international development assistance to Serbia and Montenegro;

"7. *Emphasizes* the importance of the coordination of assistance to Serbia and Montenegro, inter alia, through the mechanism of the United Nations resident coordinator;

"8. *Requests* the United Nations and the specialized agencies to continue their efforts to assess needs, in cooperation with the Council of Ministers of Serbia and Montenegro, relevant international and regional organizations and bodies and interested States, with a view to ensuring an effective and smooth transition from relief to the provision of longer-term development assistance to Serbia and Montenegro, taking into account the work already carried out in this field and the need to avoid duplication and the overlapping of efforts;

"9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-first session, under the item entitled 'Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance', a final report on the implementation of the present resolution."

10. At the 38th meeting, on 7 December, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "Humanitarian and special economic assistance to Serbia and Montenegro" (A/C.2/59/L.36/Rev.1) submitted by Serbia and Montenegro on behalf of Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark,

Estonia, France, Germany, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Nicaragua, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Angola, Costa Rica, Morocco, the Netherlands, Poland and Switzerland joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

11. At the same meeting, the representative of Serbia and Montenegro orally corrected the draft resolution.

12. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally corrected (see para. 27, draft resolution II).

D. Draft resolutions A/C.2/59/L.37 and A/C.2/59/L.37/Rev.1

13. At the 35th meeting, on 17 November 2004, the representative of Angola, on behalf of Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Benin, Cameroon, Cape Verde, the Congo, Costa Rica, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, the United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Zimbabwe and Zambia introduced a draft resolution entitled "International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola" (A/C.2/59/L.37). Subsequently, the Syrian Arab Republic joined as co-sponsor of the draft resolution, which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* all previous resolutions in which it called upon the international community to continue to render material, technical and financial assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola,

"*Recalling also* that the Security Council, in resolution 922 (1994) of 31 May 1994 and in subsequent resolutions adopted as from 2001, the President of the Security Council, in statements on Angola, and the General Assembly, in all of its resolutions on international assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola, have, inter alia, called upon the international community to provide economic assistance to Angola,

"*Noting with concern* the inadequate level of international assistance granted to Angola since the coming of peace,

"*Expressing concern* at the increasing percentage of the national budget allocated to debt servicing,

"*Expressing concern also* at the lack of reliable statistical information regarding the prevalence of HIV/AIDS, associated with the limited number of surveillance centres,

"*Noting with satisfaction* the successful implementation of and effective compliance with the provisions of the Lusaka Protocol,

"*Bearing in mind* that the main responsibility for improving the humanitarian situation and creating the conditions for long-term development

and poverty reduction in Angola lies with the Government of Angola, together with, where appropriate, the participation of the international community,

"*Taking into account* the initiatives taken by the Government of Angola to allocate the human, material and financial resources to improve the social and economic situation of the population and to address the humanitarian situation, and stressing the need to allocate more means to that end, with the cooperation of the international community,

"*Bearing in mind* that the measures taken by the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation towards reconstruction, rehabilitation, social and economic stabilization, including the emergency measures, need to be strengthened in order to improve the precarious situation of vulnerable groups,

"*Noting* the urgent need to address as well as to increase national efforts and international support for humanitarian mine-action activities, the resettlement of internally displaced persons and the return of refugees, and the disarmament, demobilization, rehabilitation and reintegration of former combatants, as well as the reintegration of other vulnerable groups, so as to allow the country to tackle the social, economic and humanitarian crisis,

"*Recalling* the first Round-Table Conference of Donors, held in Brussels from 25 to 27 September 1995, with a view to mobilizing funds for the Community Rehabilitation and National Reconciliation Programme and supporting the efforts made by the Government of Angola,

"*Welcoming* the efforts made by donors and United Nations agencies, funds and programmes to provide humanitarian, economic and financial assistance to Angola,

"*Recognizing* the importance of international assistance in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the Angolan economy and noting that an economically revived and democratic Angola will contribute to regional stability,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary General;

"2. *Welcomes* the successful implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding additional to the Lusaka Protocol, which ended hostilities in the country and created unprecedented conditions for the re-establishment and consolidation of peace in Angola;

"3. *Recognizes* the efforts undertaken by the Government of Angola, with the support of the international community, to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance and to continue to work towards ensuring the maintenance of the peace and national security so necessary for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and economic stabilization of the country and, in this context, encourages the Government, with the support of the international community, to continue its efforts, including increased budgetary allocations to the development sectors, to reduce poverty and to achieve sustained economic growth and sustainable development;

"4. *Welcomes* the adoption of the poverty reduction strategy paper by the Government of Angola and urges the international community to provide full support for its implementation;

"5. *Recognizes* the primary responsibility of the Government of Angola for the welfare of all of its citizens, including returning refugees and internally displaced persons, and calls upon Member States, in particular the donor community, to continue to support the remaining humanitarian needs in Angola and to assist with the return and resettlement of refugees and internally displaced persons;

"6. *Stresses* that debt relief can play a significant role in liberating resources that should be directed towards activities consistent with poverty eradication, sustained economic growth and sustainable development and with the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals;

"7. *Requests* all countries and international, regional and subregional financial institutions to provide their support to the Government of Angola, with a view to alleviating poverty and vulnerability, consolidating peace, democracy and economic stability throughout the country, and permitting the successful implementation of the economic development programmes of the Government;

"8. *Requests* all national and international, regional and subregional financial institutions to provide their support to the Government of Angola, with a view to eradicating poverty, consolidating peace, democracy and economic stability throughout the country, and permitting the successful implementation of the economic development programmes and strategies;

"9. *Welcomes* the continued commitment of the Government of Angola to improve governance, transparency and accountability in the management of public resources, and in this regard acknowledges the decision of Angola to accede to the African Peer Review Mechanism of the New Partnership for Africa's Development;

"10. *Recognizes* the progress made towards the adoption of an International Monetary Fund staff-monitored programme and encourages the Government and the Fund to continue to negotiate actively with a view to reaching an early agreement;

"11. *Welcomes* the commitment of the Government of Angola to strengthening its democratic institutions and, in this connection, takes note of the adoption by the Government of the timetable for the holding of general elections and looks forward to its early approval, and calls upon Member States and international, regional and subregional organizations to provide financial and technical support in this regard;

"12. *Requests* the Government of Angola, the United Nations and the international financial institutions to take all necessary steps for the preparation and successful organization of an international donors conference for long-term development and reconstruction, including special economic assistance;

"13. *Expresses its appreciation* to the international community, the United Nations system, funds and programmes, and the governmental and non-governmental organizations that are participating in humanitarian assistance programmes in Angola, including in mine-action activities, and appeals for

their continued contribution to humanitarian mine-action activities in a manner complementary to that of the Government;

"14. *Expresses its profound gratitude* to donors and United Nations agencies, funds and programmes for the substantial assistance provided to Angola for the successful implementation of its economic development programme;

"15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session, a report on the implementation of the present resolution."

14. At its 39th meeting, on 14 December, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola" (A/C.2/59/L.37/Rev.1) submitted by Angola on behalf of Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, China, the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mozambique, Namibia, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu and Zimbabwe. Subsequently, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Brazil, Canada, France, Greece, Guyana, India, Ireland, Japan, Lebanon, Nigeria, the Philippines, Serbia and Montenegro, Turkmenistan and Zambia joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

15. At the same meeting, the representative of Angola orally revised the text as follows:

(a) In operative paragraph 3, the words "increasing budgetary allocations" were revised to read "the increase of budgetary allocations";

(b) In operative paragraph 7, the words "consolidate peace and democracy and economic stability throughout the country and to assist in the successful implementation of the economic development programmes and strategies" were revised to read "consolidate peace and democracy and contribute to economic stability throughout the country and to implement successfully the economic development programmes and strategies".

16. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised (see para. 27, draft resolution III).

E. Draft resolutions A/C.2/59/L.39 and A/C.2/59/L.39/Rev.1

17. At the 35th meeting, on 17 November 2004, the representative of Ethiopia, on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, the Sudan, Tunisia, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation for Ethiopia" (A/C.2/59/L.39), which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 58/24 of 5 December 2003 on emergency humanitarian assistance to Ethiopia,

"*Recalling also* the initiatives of the Secretary-General to improve food security, including the appointment of the Special Envoy for the Humanitarian Crisis in the Horn of Africa,

"*Concerned* by the recurrent drought, which still affects millions owing to the serious crop failures in drought-prone parts of the country and the pastoralist areas that have weak infrastructures and low development capacities,

"*Bearing in mind* the joint 2005 appeal of the United Nations and the Government of Ethiopia for emergency assistance for Ethiopia, to respond to the food and non-food requirements of households in need so as to prevent the worsening of the current humanitarian crisis,

"*Noting with serious concern* the significant and persistent humanitarian needs in such areas as health, water and acute malnutrition that still exist in parts of the country,

"*Noting also with serious concern* the dire humanitarian situation and its long-term socio-economic and environmental impacts,

"*Emphasizing* the need to address the crisis, bearing in mind the importance of the transition from relief to development, and acknowledging the underlying structural causes of recurrent drought in Ethiopia,

"*Recognizing* that the main responsibility for improving the humanitarian situation and creating conditions for long-term development lies with the Government of Ethiopia, while bearing in mind the important role played by the international community,

"*Emphasizing* the importance of establishing a strong early warning system for both food and non-food needs in order to predict better and respond as early as possible to disasters and to minimize their consequences,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

"2. *Welcomes* the coordinated and collaborative efforts of the Government of Ethiopia, agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, the donor community, non-governmental organizations and other entities for their timely and generous response to the joint 2004 appeal;

"3. *Calls upon* the international community to respond in a timely manner to the joint 2005 appeal of the United Nations and the Government of Ethiopia for emergency assistance for Ethiopia, covering food and non-food needs;

"4. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Government of Ethiopia, the international community and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to strengthen mechanisms already in place to respond to such emergency situations, appreciates their endeavours to increase the availability of food through the procurement of local produce and to ensure access of

households in need to food, health and water facilities, and encourages the Government of Ethiopia to continue such efforts;

"5. *Stresses* the need to address the underlying causes of food insecurity, and issues of recovery, assets protection and the sustainable development of the affected areas, welcomes in this regard the programme prepared by the Coalition for Food Security in Ethiopia, and encourages the international community to support the Coalition in realizing its main objective, namely, breaking the cycle of food aid dependency within the next three to five years, thereby enabling fifteen million vulnerable people to engage in sustainable productive activities;

"6. *Welcomes* the Group of Eight action plan on ending the cycle of famine in the Horn of Africa, and looks forward to its full implementation;

"7. *Encourages* the Government of Ethiopia to continue to strengthen its efforts to address the underlying structural causes of recurrent threats of drought as part of its overall economic development programme;

"8. *Calls upon* all development partners to integrate relief efforts with recovery, asset protection and long-term development and to address the underlying structural causes of recurrent drought in Ethiopia in a way that is, inter alia, in line with the poverty reduction strategy paper, including strategies that are aimed at preventing such crises in the future and that improve the resilience of the population;

"9. *Welcomes* the initiative taken by the Secretary-General in appointing a Special Envoy for the Humanitarian Crisis in the Horn of Africa, with the objective of mobilizing resources to address the root causes of food insecurity as well as the sustainable development of the affected areas;

"10. *Invites* the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat to continue considering ways to enhance the mobilization of emergency relief assistance to cover the remaining humanitarian needs in Ethiopia;

"11. *Takes note* of the report on evaluation of the response to the 2002-03 emergency in Ethiopia prepared by the Special Envoy for the Humanitarian Crisis in the Horn of Africa, and urges the Government of Ethiopia, donors and all other stakeholders to implement its recommendations;

"12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the present resolution."

18. At the 37th meeting, on 3 December, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "Humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation for Ethiopia" (A/C.2/59/L.39/Rev.1) submitted by Ethiopia on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Comoros, the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar,

Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Somalia, South Africa, the Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

19. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 27, draft resolution IV).

F. Draft resolutions A/C.2/59/L.40 and A/C.2/59/L.40/Rev.1

20. At the 36th meeting, on 24 November 2004, the representative of Somalia, on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Cameroon, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Kuwait, Madagascar, Morocco, Mozambique, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen, introduced the draft resolution entitled "Assistance for humanitarian relief and the economic and social rehabilitation of Somalia" (A/C.2/59/L.40), which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 47/160 of 18 December 1992 and subsequent relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 56/106 of 14 December 2001, 57/154 of 16 December 2002 and 58/115 of 17 December 2003,

"*Noting with serious concern* that the current drought in some parts of Somalia threatens the lives of Somali nomads as well as livestock,

"*Noting with grave concern* the high mortality rates of over 80 per cent of livestock in the worst-affected areas of the Sool, Sanaag and Togdheer plateaux of Somalia and the high risk of starvation of Somali nomads,

"*Noting with serious concern* the threat, as a result of this drought, of a serious negative impact on the Somali economy, and in particular of the pastoral economy and social support systems,

"*Underlining* the urgent need for humanitarian assistance, relief and reconstruction,

"*Noting* the linkage between the search for peace and reconciliation and the alleviation of the humanitarian crisis in Somalia,

"*Welcoming* the continued focus of the United Nations, in partnership with civil society at the grass-roots level, on programmes of assistance, including both humanitarian and development approaches, taking into consideration the conditions on the ground,

"*Recalling* statements by the President of the Security Council of 31 October 2001 and 28 March 2002, by which the Council condemned attacks on humanitarian personnel and called upon all parties in Somalia to respect fully the security and safety of personnel of the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and non-governmental

organizations, and to guarantee their complete freedom of movement and access throughout Somalia,

"*Re-emphasizing* the importance of the further implementation of its resolutions 47/160, 56/106, 57/154 and 58/115 to rehabilitate basic social and economic services throughout the country,

"*Taking note* of the reports of the Secretary-General,

"1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his continued and tireless efforts to mobilize assistance for the Somali people;

"2. *Welcomes with great satisfaction* the progress made over the last two years in the reconciliation process in Kenya, in particular the elections of the Somali Transitional Federal Parliament, the Speaker of Parliament and the President, and urges all Somali parties and member States of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development to support fully the new Transitional Federal Government of Somalia;

"3. *Encourages* the further implementation of its resolution 47/160 to rehabilitate basic social and economic services throughout Somalia;

"4. *Welcomes* the strategy of the United Nations focusing on the implementation of community-based interventions aimed at rebuilding local infrastructures and increased self-reliance of the local population, and the ongoing efforts by the United Nations agencies, their Somali counterparts and their partner organizations to establish and maintain close coordination and cooperation mechanisms for the implementation of the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction programme, in line with the priorities of the new Transitional Federal Government of Somalia;

"5. *Notes* the incremental and prioritized approach of the United Nations system to addressing the continuing crisis and needs in Somalia while maintaining long-term commitments to rehabilitation, recovery and development activities;

"6. *Commends* the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat for its response, and underlines the urgent need for putting into place practical measures aimed at the alleviation of the consequences of the drought in the most affected areas of Somalia;

"7. *Urges* all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to continue to implement further its resolutions 47/160, 56/106, 57/154 and 58/115 in order to assist the Somali people in embarking on the rehabilitation of basic social and economic services, as well as institution-building aimed at the restoration of structures of civil governance at all levels in all parts of the country wherever possible;

"8. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize international humanitarian, rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance for Somalia;

"9. *Calls upon* all Somali parties to respect the security and safety of the personnel of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations and to guarantee their complete freedom of movement and safe access throughout Somalia;

"10. *Urges* the international community to provide:

"(a) Immediate and unambiguous political and diplomatic support to the Transitional Federal Government of Somalia;

"(b) Significant and urgent funding for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Somalia;

"(c) Full support to the need for peace-building measures and the speedy implementation of programmes for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of militias throughout Somalia in order to stabilize the entire country and thereby ensure the effectiveness of the new Transitional Federal Government of Somalia;

"11. *Also urges* the international community to provide as a matter of urgency humanitarian assistance and relief to the Somali people to alleviate in particular the consequences of the prevailing drought;

"12. *Calls upon* the international community to provide continuing and increased assistance in response to the United Nations 2004 Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance for Somalia;

"13. *Commends* the Secretary-General for the establishment of the Trust Fund for Peace-Building in Somalia, welcomes the contributions made thus far to the Fund, and appeals to Member States to contribute to it;

"14. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in view of the critical situation in Somalia, to take all necessary and practicable measures for the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session."

21. At its 38th meeting, on 7 December, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "Assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Somalia" (A/C.2/59/L.40/Rev.1), submitted by Somalia on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Cameroon, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, South Africa, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Zambia. Subsequently, Burkina Faso, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, France, Germany, Greece, India, the Netherlands, the Niger, Sweden, Turkey and Uganda joined in sponsoring draft resolution A/C.2/59/L.40/Rev.1.

22. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 27, draft resolution V).

G. Draft resolutions A/C.2/59/L.44 and A/C.2/59/L.44/Rev.1

23. At the 36th meeting, on 24 November 2004, the representative of Liberia, on behalf of Belgium, China, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mali, the Netherlands, the Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Sierra Leone, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and

Northern Ireland and the United States of America, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Assistance for rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia" (A/C.2/59/L.44), which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 45/232 of 21 December 1990, 46/147 of 17 December 1991, 47/154 of 18 December 1992, 48/197 of 21 December 1993, 49/21 E of 20 December 1994, 50/58 A of 12 December 1995, 51/30 B of 5 December 1996, 52/169 E of 16 December 1997, 53/1 I of 16 November 1998, 55/176 of 19 December 2000 and 57/151 of 16 December 2002,

"*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General,

"*Commending* the Economic Community of West African States and the International Contact Group on Liberia for facilitating the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in Accra on 18 August 2003, which inter alia provided for the formation of the National Transitional Government of Liberia and the holding of democratic elections in October 2005, and for continuing their collaborative efforts with the transitional authority in peace-building and security in Liberia,

"*Welcoming* the establishment of the United Nations Mission in Liberia in accordance with Security Council resolution 1509 (2003), thereby creating an enabling environment for the restoration of peace and stability in the country,

"*Also welcoming* the formal completion of the Mission's disarmament and demobilization operations on 31 October 2004 and the subsequent official dissolution of factions on 3 November 2004,

"*Considering* that the holding of free and fair presidential and general elections in October 2005 is a vital undertaking for ensuring national unity, peace-building and reconstruction,

"*Deeply concerned* about the recent violence in the city of Monrovia and its environs, which poses a serious threat to the peace process,

"1. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Economic Community of West African States, the African Union, donor countries, specialized agencies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations for their valuable support in the provision of humanitarian assistance and their adoption of a comprehensive approach to peace-building in Liberia and the subregion;

"2. *Also expresses its gratitude* to all donor countries, specialized agencies of the United Nations system and governmental and non-governmental organizations for their participation in the International Conference for the Reconstruction of Liberia, held at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 5 February 2004, at which the National Transitional Government presented the results-focused transition framework, and urges those who have not yet honoured their pledges and commitments to do so;

"3. *Calls upon* all signatories to the 18 August 2003 Comprehensive Peace Agreement to uphold the spirit and letter of its provisions, to seek to promote socio-economic development and a culture of sustained peace in the

country, including a commitment to the rule of law, national reconciliation and human rights and to refrain from actions that may jeopardize the work of the National Transitional Government;

"4. *Invites* all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide assistance to Liberia to facilitate the creation of an enabling environment for the promotion of peace, socio-economic development and regional security;

"5. *Urges* the National Transitional Government to create an environment conducive to the promotion of socio-economic development, peace and security in the country, including a commitment to upholding the rule of law, national reconciliation and human rights, establishing inclusive processes that will ensure free and fair presidential and general elections in October 2005 with maximum participation of the citizenry as well as a commitment to ensure transparency in the management of government expenditures and donor funds;

"6. *Invites* the international community to provide financial and technical assistance to the National Transitional Government to facilitate free and fair presidential and general elections in October 2005;

"7. *Urges* the National Transitional Government and all States to facilitate and support the return and reintegration of ex-combatants into their home communities, with special attention to children;

"8. *Commends* the Secretary-General for his continuing efforts to mobilize international assistance for the development and reconstruction of Liberia, and requests him to continue his efforts to mobilize all possible assistance within the United Nations system to help in the reconstruction and development of Liberia and in the return and reintegration of refugees, displaced persons and demobilized soldiers;

"9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution;

"10. *Decides* to consider at its sixty-first session the question of international assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia."

24. At the same meeting, the representative of Liberia orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(a) A new preambular paragraph was added after the eighth preambular paragraph, which read:

"*Recognizing* the importance of a thriving private sector, employment generation, good governance and rule of law to sustainable economic growth";

(b) At the end of operative paragraph 4, the following text was added:

"including, inter alia, by emphasizing capacity-building, institution building and employment generation in their work and ensuring that such work complements and contributes to the development of an economy characterized by an investment climate conducive to entrepreneurship, good governance and the rule of law".

25. At its 37th meeting, on 3 December, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "Assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia" (A/C.2/59/L.44/Rev.1) submitted by Liberia on behalf of Angola, Belgium, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, the Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, the Netherlands, the Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, the Sudan, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

26. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution (see para. 27, draft resolution VI).

III. Recommendation of the Second Committee

27. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I
Assistance to Mozambique

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 386 (1976) of 17 March 1976 and all its relevant resolutions, in which it urged the international community to respond effectively and generously to the call for assistance to Mozambique,

Reaffirming the principles for humanitarian assistance contained in the annex to its resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991,

Recalling its resolutions 48/7 of 19 October 1993, 49/215 of 23 December 1994, 50/82 of 14 December 1995, 51/149 of 13 December 1996 and 52/173 of 18 December 1997 on assistance in mine action,

Recognizing that Mozambique is prone to natural disasters which can have a negative impact upon its development efforts,

Aware that, to prevent and manage natural disasters, strategies at the local, national and regional levels are required, in addition to international assistance,

Recognizing that the devastating impact of HIV/AIDS and other endemic diseases is undoing decades of economic and social development and contributing to food insecurity and the increased vulnerability of the population in Mozambique,

Recognizing also that the main responsibility for improving the humanitarian situation and creating conditions for long-term development lies with the Government of Mozambique, while bearing in mind the important role that the international community plays,

Recognizing further the efforts of the Government of Mozambique to promote peace and stability, democracy and national reconciliation as well as economic growth and socio-economic development, including the mainstreaming of internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] the National Action Plan for the Reduction of Absolute Poverty (2001-2005) and national development plans,

Bearing in mind the Brussels Declaration[2] and Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,[3] adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Brussels from 14 to 20 May 2001, and the mutual commitments entered into on that occasion,

Noting with appreciation the mobilization and allocation of resources by States, relevant organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to assist national development efforts,

[1] See resolution 55/2.
[2] A/CONF.191/12.
[3] A/CONF.191/11.

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on assistance to Mozambique,[4] and humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation for countries and regions,[5]

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General and the recommendations contained therein;[6]

2. *Commends* the Government of Mozambique for its efforts in the maintenance of peace, stability, economic growth and development and for the enhancement of democracy and the consolidation of national reconciliation in the country, and stresses the importance of further consolidation and enhancement of these efforts;

3. *Takes note* of the launching by the Government of Mozambique of the national contingency plan for natural disasters to improve disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and management, and invites the international community to support this initiative;

4. *Encourages* the Government of Mozambique to continue its efforts to fight HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis and to implement the National Action Plan for the Reduction of Absolute Poverty (2001-2005) and national development plans, with a view to achieving internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, fighting absolute poverty, improving national capacity for education and governance, reducing the vulnerability of the population and promoting economic growth and sustainable development, and invites the international community to continue to support such efforts;

5. *Stresses* the importance of international assistance for the development programmes in Mozambique, and expresses its gratitude to the development partners that have supported the Government of Mozambique;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make all necessary arrangements to continue to mobilize and coordinate, with a view to supporting the efforts of the Government of Mozambique:

(a) Humanitarian assistance from the specialized agencies, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system;

(b) International assistance for the national reconstruction and development of Mozambique;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[4] A/59/86-E/2004/69.

[5] A/59/293.

[6] A/59/86-E/2004/69 and A/59/293.

Draft resolution II
Humanitarian and special economic assistance to Serbia and Montenegro

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991, and reaffirming that humanitarian assistance should be provided in accordance with the guiding principles contained in the annex to that resolution,

Recalling also its resolutions 54/96 F of 15 December 1999, 55/169 of 14 December 2000, 56/101 of 14 December 2001 and 57/148 of 16 December 2002,

Deeply appreciative of the humanitarian assistance and the rehabilitation support rendered by a number of States, in particular major contributors, international agencies and organizations and non-governmental organizations to alleviate the humanitarian needs of the affected population in Serbia and Montenegro, in particular emergency assistance provided by the European Union and various countries,

Recognizing the role of the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe and the stabilization and association process for the western Balkans in assisting Serbia and Montenegro in its efforts in further promoting democratic and economic reforms and in intensifying regional cooperation,

Recognizing also the need to ensure the effective and smooth transition from humanitarian to development efforts in Serbia and Montenegro, including with respect to the humanitarian and rehabilitation needs of refugees and internally displaced persons, in particular the most vulnerable,

Aware of the weakness of the economy and basic services, which exacerbates further the situation of socially and economically vulnerable segments of the population, including refugees and internally displaced persons, and which is coupled with limited basic social services capacity, especially in the health sector,

Acknowledging that still a large number of refugees and internally displaced persons remain in Serbia and Montenegro and that assistance requirements will include local integration, whenever refugees and internally displaced persons are not willing to return to their places of origin,

Recognizing the role of the United Nations in helping Serbia and Montenegro to achieve a successful transition from humanitarian assistance to development assistance and in coordinating the efforts of the international community in that regard,

Acknowledging the support of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Development Programme and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to the Council of Ministers of Serbia and Montenegro in the implementation of the National Strategy for Resolving Problems of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons in Serbia and Montenegro, as well as international support for the development of a Roma integration and empowerment strategy and poverty reduction strategies in Serbia and Montenegro and the adoption of a poverty reduction strategy paper,

Recognizing a continued decrease in humanitarian assistance in 2004, in line with an understanding that, as stressed in the report of the Secretary-General,[1] the country was no longer in a humanitarian crisis situation but had moved towards stabilization and economic development,

Recognizing also the importance of the rule of law, good governance, a vibrant private sector, as well as effective social sectors, including education and health, to achieve sustainable development,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[1]

1. *Calls upon* all States, regional organizations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other relevant bodies to continue to provide assistance to alleviate the needs of refugees and internally displaced persons, bearing in mind in particular the special situation of women, children, the elderly and other vulnerable groups, and to assist financially and otherwise in seeking durable solutions for a safe return of refugees and internally displaced persons to their places of origin or for their settling at their place of refuge for those who want to integrate locally, in cooperation with the local authorities, with a successive transition to development projects related to durable solution of these questions;

2. *Encourages* the Council of Ministers of Serbia and Montenegro in its efforts to ensure a smooth transition from relief to long-term development, and calls upon all States, regional organizations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other relevant bodies to offer support for those efforts;

3. *Welcomes* the adoption of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Serbia and Montenegro as a strategic document for the operational activities of the United Nations system in Serbia and Montenegro and as a basis for the entire development assistance programme in the period 2005-2009 and the adoption of the United Nations Development Programme country programme outline for Serbia and Montenegro for the period 2005-2009 and the United Nations Children's Fund Country Programme document for Serbia and Montenegro for the period 2005-2009, and calls upon all States, regional organizations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other relevant bodies to support their implementation;

4. *Recognizes* that the main responsibility for improving the humanitarian situation and creating conditions for long-term development lies with the Council of Ministers of Serbia and Montenegro, while bearing in mind the important role played by the international community;

5. *Welcomes* the continued commitment of Serbia and Montenegro and encourages it to cooperate further with the United Nations system as well as development and humanitarian organizations to address the needs of the affected population, including refugees and internally displaced persons, and urges the relevant authorities and the international community to support and stimulate development assistance for the implementation of the National Strategy for Resolving Problems of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons, national strategies for poverty reduction and other programmes that will ensure that the needs of the vulnerable refugees and internally displaced persons in Serbia and Montenegro are met and to pursue durable solutions to their plight, in particular

[1] A/59/293.

voluntary repatriation and reintegration, stresses the need to create conditions that are conducive to their safe return, and emphasizes in this regard the importance of regional cooperation in the search for solutions to the plight of refugees;

6. *Urges* the relevant government authorities in Serbia and Montenegro to develop, with the assistance of the United Nations system, national policies for comprehensive durable solutions for internally displaced persons based on the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement,[2] and in that regard invites the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo to strengthen its efforts, within its mandate, in coordination with relevant government authorities in Serbia and Montenegro, for the establishment of the necessary conditions for the safe and sustainable return of internally displaced persons;

7. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, as well as development agencies, to continue to mobilize the timely provision of international development assistance to Serbia and Montenegro, and welcomes efforts by Serbia and Montenegro to improve governance and institutional capabilities in order to use aid more effectively;

8. *Emphasizes* the importance of the increased donor coordination of assistance to Serbia and Montenegro, inter alia, through the mechanism of the United Nations resident coordinator system;

9. *Urges* development partners to assist in capacity-building, institution-building and local employment generation in their programmes and to train and employ local staff to the maximum extent possible, welcomes work by Serbia and Montenegro to create an enabling environment for its private sector, including the development of a financial sector that provides services, inter alia, to micro, small and medium-sized enterprises and to their households, and encourages continued work on regulatory reform, transparency, accountability, good governance and the rule of law, all of which support sustainable development;

10. *Also urges* Serbia and Montenegro and its development partners to support and strengthen initiatives that contribute to the enhancement of social capital in areas such as health and education, which should emphasize, inter alia, the development of capacity to improve the quality of and access to health care and education;

11. *Requests* the United Nations and the specialized agencies to continue their efforts to assess needs, in cooperation with the Council of Ministers of Serbia and Montenegro, relevant international and regional organizations and bodies and interested States, with a view to ensuring an effective and smooth transition from relief to the provision of longer-term development assistance to Serbia and Montenegro, taking into account the work already carried out in this field and the need to avoid duplication and the overlapping of efforts;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General, bearing in mind the recommendation contained in his report,[1] to submit to it at its sixty-first session, under the item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance", a final report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[2] E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2, annex.

Draft resolution III
International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola

The General Assembly,

Recalling all previous resolutions in which it called upon the international community to continue to render material, technical and financial assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola, including 57/102, adopted by consensus on 25 November 2002,

Recalling also that the Security Council, in resolution 922 (1994) of 31 May 1994 and in subsequent resolutions adopted as from 2001, the President of the Security Council, in statements on Angola, and the General Assembly, in all of its resolutions on international assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola, have, inter alia, called upon the international community to provide economic assistance to Angola,

Bearing in mind that the main responsibility for improving the humanitarian situation and creating the conditions for long-term development and poverty reduction in Angola lies with the Government of Angola, together with, where appropriate, the participation of the international community,

Noting the importance of international engagement for the consolidation of peace in Angola,

Noting with concern that although there are unprecedented opportunities to tackle the country's problems and achieve international and national development goals, recovery will take years as the war has had a devastating economic and social impact,

Recognizing that there is a clear relationship between emergency relief, rehabilitation and development and that in order to ensure a smooth transition from relief to rehabilitation and development, emergency assistance should be provided in ways supportive of recovery and long-term development,

Concerned about the need to mobilize adequate financial resources for emergency humanitarian assistance at all levels,

Welcoming efforts by the Government of Angola to improve governance, transparency, institutional capabilities and to use aid more effectively, in cooperation with the United Nations system, and encouraging continued efforts in this regard,

Noting with satisfaction the successful implementation and effective compliance with the provisions of the Lusaka Protocol,[1]

Taking into account the initiatives taken by the Government of Angola to allocate the human, material and financial resources to improve the social and economic situation of the population and to address the humanitarian situation, and stressing the need to allocate more means towards reconstruction, rehabilitation and social and economic stabilization, with the cooperation of the international community,

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[1] See S/1994/1441, annex.

Recognizing the urgent need to address as well as to increase national efforts and international support for the resettlement and reintegration of internally displaced persons as well as for the return of refugees and vulnerable groups and for their care in all parts of Angola,

Recognizing also the urgent need to address as well as to increase national efforts and international support for mine action activities in order to enable the country to tackle the social, economic and humanitarian crises,

Noting that an economically revived and democratic Angola will contribute to regional stability,

Recalling the first Round-Table Conference of Donors, held in Brussels from 25 to 27 September 1995,

Welcoming the efforts made by donors and United Nations agencies, funds and programmes to provide humanitarian, economic and financial assistance to Angola,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[2]

2. *Welcomes* the successful implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding additional to the Lusaka Protocol,[3] which ended hostilities in the country and created unprecedented conditions for the re-establishment and consolidation of peace in Angola;

3. *Recognizes* the efforts undertaken by the Government of Angola, with the support of the international community, to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance and to continue to work towards ensuring the maintenance of the peace and national security that are so necessary for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and economic stabilization of the country, in this context, encourages the Government with the support of the international community, to continue its efforts, including the increase of budgetary allocations to the development sectors, for poverty reduction and the achieving of sustained economic growth and sustainable development;

4. *Welcomes* the adoption by the Government of Angola of the poverty reduction strategy paper, and in this regard, calls upon the Government of Angola, the World Bank and international community to remain engaged, with a view to its early endorsement by the World Bank and the Board of the International Monetary Fund as well as the continued support of the international community to the efforts of the Government of Angola for its implementation;

5. *Recognizes* the primary responsibility of the Government of Angola for the welfare of all its citizens, including returning refugees and internally displaced persons, and calls on Member States, in particular the donor community, including through South-South Cooperation and triangular cooperation, to continue to support the remaining humanitarian needs in Angola and to assist with the return and resettlement of refugees and internally displaced persons;

6. *Welcomes* the approval of the National Law and Strategic Plan to Fight against HIV/AIDS, which aims to strengthen national coordination among governmental, civil society and international partners, encourages continued international support to assist in implementing concrete actions to help meet the

[2] A/59/293.

[3] See S/2002/483, annex.

goals laid out in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS,[4] and in this regard notes with satisfaction the successful conclusion of the first national seroprevalence survey by the Government of Angola with the support of the international community;

7. *Requests* all national and international, regional and subregional financial institutions to provide their support to the Government of Angola in its efforts to alleviate poverty, consolidate peace and democracy and contribute to economic stability throughout the country and to implement successfully the economic development programmes and strategies;

8. *Welcomes* the continued commitment of the Government of Angola to improve governance, transparency and accountability in the management of public resources, including natural resources, encourages the Government of Angola to continue its efforts to that end, calls on international organizations and others in a position to do so to assist the Government of Angola in this endeavour, including through the promotion of responsible business practices, and welcomes in this regard the decision of Angola to accede to the African Peer Review Mechanism;

9. *Recognizes* the progress towards the adoption of a programme to be monitored by the International Monetary Fund, and encourages the Government and the International Monetary Fund to continue to actively negotiate with a view to an early agreement;

10. *Welcomes* the commitment of the Government of Angola to the strengthening of its democratic institutions, takes note in this regard of the efforts undertaken by the Government of Angola to hold elections in 2006, looks forward to the early adoption by the National Assembly of a timetable to prepare such elections, and calls upon Members States, international, regional and subregional organizations to provide financial and technical support in this regard;

11. *Requests* the Government of Angola and the United Nations, and invites the international financial institutions, to take all necessary steps for the preparation and successful organization of an international donors conference for long-term development and reconstruction, including special economic assistance;

12. *Expresses its appreciation* to the international community, the United Nations system, funds and programmes, and the governmental and non-governmental organizations that are participating in humanitarian assistance programmes in Angola, including in mine-action activities, and appeals for their continued contribution in a manner complementary to that of the Government to humanitarian mine-action activities;

13. *Expresses its gratitude* to donors and United Nations agencies, funds and programmes for the assistance provided to Angola in support of initiatives and programmes for the alleviation of the humanitarian crisis and poverty eradication;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its sixty-first session, a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[4] Resolution S-26/2, annex.

Draft resolution IV
Humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation for Ethiopia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 58/24 of 5 December 2003 on emergency humanitarian assistance to Ethiopia,

Recalling also the initiatives of the Secretary-General to improve food security, including the appointment of the Special Envoy for the Humanitarian Crisis in the Horn of Africa,

Concerned by the recurrent drought, which still affects millions owing to the serious crop failures in drought-prone parts of the country and the pastoralist areas that have weak infrastructures and low development capacities,

Bearing in mind the joint 2005 appeal of the United Nations and the Government of Ethiopia for emergency assistance for Ethiopia, to respond to the food and non-food requirements of households in need so as to prevent the worsening of the current humanitarian crisis,

Noting with serious concern the significant and persistent humanitarian needs in such areas as health, water and acute malnutrition that still exist in parts of the country,

Noting also with serious concern the dire humanitarian situation and its long-term socio-economic and environmental impacts,

Recognizing that the persistent problem of food insecurity is linked to inadequate progress in achieving and sustaining rural growth at levels required to build household and community assets needed to manage through the various shocks that induce food crises,

Emphasizing the need to address the crisis, bearing in mind the importance of the transition from relief to development, and acknowledging the underlying structural causes of recurrent drought in Ethiopia,

Recognizing that the main responsibility for improving the humanitarian situation and creating conditions for long-term development lies with the Government of Ethiopia, while bearing in mind the important role played by the international community,

Emphasizing the importance of establishing a strong early warning system for both food and non-food needs in order to predict better and respond as early as possible to disasters and to minimize their consequences,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[1]

2. *Welcomes* the coordinated and collaborative efforts of the Government of Ethiopia, agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, the donor community, non-governmental organizations and other entities for their timely and generous response to the joint 2004 appeal;

[1] A/59/293.

3. *Calls upon* the international community to respond in a timely manner to the joint 2005 appeal of the United Nations and the Government of Ethiopia for emergency assistance for Ethiopia, covering food and non-food needs;

4. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Government of Ethiopia, the international community and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to strengthen mechanisms already in place to respond to such emergency situations, appreciates their endeavours to increase the availability of food through the procurement of local produce and to ensure access of households in need to food, health and water facilities, sanitation, seeds and veterinary services, and strongly encourages the Government of Ethiopia to continue such efforts;

5. *Stresses* the need to address the underlying causes of food insecurity, and issues of recovery, asset protection and the sustainable development of the affected areas, welcomes in this regard the programme prepared by the Coalition for Food Security in Ethiopia, and encourages the international community to support the Coalition in realizing its main objective, namely, breaking the cycle of food aid dependency within the next three to five years, thereby enabling fifteen million vulnerable people to engage in sustainable productive activities;

6. *Welcomes* the Group of Eight action plan on ending the cycle of famine in the Horn of Africa, and looks forward to its full implementation;

7. *Encourages* the Government of Ethiopia to continue to strengthen its efforts to address the underlying structural causes of recurrent threats of drought as part of its overall economic development programme;

8. *Calls upon* all development partners in cooperation with the Government of Ethiopia, to integrate relief efforts with recovery, asset protection and long-term development, including structural and productive options needed to stimulate accelerated rural growth, and to address the underlying causes of recurrent drought in Ethiopia in a way that is, inter alia, in line with the poverty reduction strategy paper, including strategies that are aimed at preventing such crises in the future and that improve the resilience of the population;

9. *Welcomes* the initiative taken by the Secretary-General in appointing a Special Envoy for the Humanitarian Crisis in the Horn of Africa, with the objective of mobilizing resources to address the root causes of food insecurity as well as the sustainable development of the affected areas;

10. *Invites* the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat to continue its efforts to coordinate and develop a strategic response to recurrent humanitarian needs in Ethiopia and to consider ways to enhance the mobilization of emergency relief assistance to cover the remaining humanitarian needs in Ethiopia;

11. *Takes note* of the report on evaluation of the response to the 2002-2003 emergency in Ethiopia prepared jointly by the Government of Ethiopia and humanitarian partners, and urges the Government of Ethiopia, donors and all other stakeholders to implement its recommendations;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution V
Assistance for humanitarian relief and the economic and social rehabilitation of Somalia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/160 of 18 December 1992 and subsequent relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 56/106 of 14 December 2001, 57/154 of 16 December 2002 and 58/115 of 17 December 2003,

Noting with serious concern that the current drought in some parts of Somalia threatens the lives of Somali nomads as well as livestock,

Noting with grave concern the high mortality rate of over 80 per cent of livestock in the worst-affected areas of the Sool, Sanaag and Togdheer plateaux of Somalia and the high risk of starvation of Somali nomads,

Noting with serious concern the threat, as a result of this drought, of a serious negative impact on the Somali economy, and in particular on the pastoral economy and social support systems,

Underlining the urgent need for humanitarian assistance, relief and reconstruction,

Noting the linkage between the search for peace and reconciliation and the alleviation of the humanitarian crisis in Somalia,

Welcoming the continued focus of the United Nations, in partnership with civil society at the grass-roots level on programmes of assistance, including both humanitarian and development approaches, taking into consideration the conditions on the ground,

Recalling the statements by the President of the Security Council of 31 October 2001[1] and 28 March 2002,[2] by which the Council condemned attacks on humanitarian personnel and called upon all parties in Somalia to respect fully the security and safety of personnel of the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and non-governmental organizations, and to guarantee their complete freedom of movement and access throughout Somalia,

Re-emphasizing the importance of the further implementation of its resolutions 47/160, 56/106, 57/154 and 58/115 to rehabilitate basic social and economic services throughout the country,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General,[3]

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his continued and tireless efforts to mobilize assistance for the Somali people;

2. *Welcomes with great satisfaction* the progress made in the last two years of the reconciliation process in Kenya, in particular the elections of the Somali Transitional Federal Parliament, the Speaker of Parliament and the President, the appointment of the Prime Minister and the formation of the Cabinet, and urges all

[1] S/PRST/2001/30.
[2] S/PRST/2002/8.
[3] A/58/133, S/2003/231, S/2003/636, S/2003/987, S/2004/115 and Corr.1 and S/2004/469.

Somali parties and States members of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development to fully support the new Transitional National Federal Government of Somalia;

3. *Expresses the need* for continued engagement and commitment to a structured support, based on joint principles and structures of coordination and monitoring, as endorsed in Stockholm on 29 October 2004, to be agreed upon with the future transitional national federal institutions;

4. *Welcomes* the strategy of the United Nations focusing on the implementation of community-based interventions aimed at rebuilding local infrastructures and increased self-reliance of the local population, and the ongoing efforts by the United Nations agencies, their Somali counterparts and their partner organizations to establish and maintain close coordination and cooperation mechanisms for the implementation of the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction programme in line with the priorities of the new Transitional National Federal Government of Somalia;

5. *Notes* the incremental and prioritized approach of the United Nations system to addressing the continuing crisis and needs in Somalia while maintaining long-term commitments to rehabilitation, recovery and development activities;

6. *Commends* the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, the funds and programmes of the United Nations as well as other humanitarian organizations for their response, and underlines the urgent need for putting into place practical measures aimed at the alleviation of the consequences of the drought in the most affected areas in Somalia;

7. *Urges* all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to continue to implement further its resolutions 47/160, 56/106, 57/154 and 58/115 in order to assist the Somali people in embarking on the rehabilitation of basic social and economic services, as well as institution-building aimed at the restoration of structures of civil governance at all levels in all parts of the country wherever possible;

8. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize international humanitarian, rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance for Somalia;

9. *Calls upon* all Somali parties to respect the security and safety of the personnel of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations and to guarantee their complete freedom of movement and safe access throughout Somalia;

10. *Urges* the international community to provide:

(a) Political support to the new Transitional National Federal Government of Somalia;

(b) Significant financial and technical support for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Somalia;

(c) Full support to the need for peacebuilding measures and the speedy implementation of programmes for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of militias throughout Somalia in order to stabilize the entire country and thereby ensure the effectiveness of the new Transitional National Federal Government of Somalia;

11. *Urges* the Transitional Federal Government, in coordination with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development and the African Union, to develop a strategy and timetable outlining its functional priorities;

12. *Urges* the international community to provide as a matter of urgency humanitarian assistance and relief to the Somali people to alleviate in particular the consequences of the prevailing drought;

13. *Calls upon* the international community to provide continuing and increased assistance in response to the United Nations 2004 Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance for Somalia;

14. *Commends* the Secretary-General for the establishment of the Trust Fund for Peacebuilding in Somalia, welcomes the contributions made thus far to the Fund, and appeals to Member States to contribute to it;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in view of the critical situation in Somalia, to take all necessary and practicable measures for the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session.

Draft resolution VI
Assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/232 of 21 December 1990, 46/147 of 17 December 1991, 47/154 of 18 December 1992, 48/197 of 21 December 1993, 49/21 E of 20 December 1994, 50/58 A of 12 December 1995, 51/30 B of 5 December 1996, 52/169 E of 16 December 1997, 53/1 I of 16 November 1998, 55/176 of 19 December 2000 and 57/151 of 16 December 2002,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[1]

Commending the Economic Community of West African States and the International Contact Group on Liberia for facilitating the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in Accra on 18 August 2003, which inter alia, provided for the formation of the National Transitional Government of Liberia and the holding of democratic elections in October 2005, and for continuing their collaborative efforts with the transitional authority in the peacebuilding and security in Liberia,

Welcoming the establishment of the United Nations Mission in Liberia in accordance with Security Council resolution 1509 (2003), thereby creating an enabling environment for the restoration of peace and stability in the country,

Also welcoming the formal completion of the Mission's disarmament and demobilization operations on 31 October 2004 and the subsequent official dissolution of factions on 3 November 2004,

Considering that the holding of free and fair presidential and general elections in October 2005 is a vital undertaking for ensuring national unity, peacebuilding and reconstruction,

Deeply concerned about the recent violence in the city of Monrovia and its environs, which poses a serious threat to the peace process,

Recognizing the importance of a thriving private sector, employment generation, good governance and rule of law to sustainable economic growth,

1. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Economic Community of West African States, the African Union, donor countries, specialized agencies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations for their valuable support in the provision of humanitarian assistance and their adoption of a comprehensive approach to peacebuilding in Liberia and the subregion;

2. *Also expresses its gratitude* to all donor countries, specialized agencies of the United Nations system and governmental and non-governmental organizations for their participation in the International Conference for the Reconstruction of Liberia, held at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 5 February 2004, at which the National Transitional Government presented the results-focused transition framework, and urges those who have not yet honoured their pledges and commitments to do so;

[1] See A/59/293, paras. 62-78.

3. *Calls upon* all signatories to the 18 August 2003 Comprehensive Peace Agreement to uphold the spirit and letter of its provisions, to seek to promote socio-economic development and a culture of sustained peace in the country, including a commitment to the rule of law, national reconciliation and human rights and to refrain from actions that may jeopardize the work of the National Transitional Government;

4. *Invites* all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide assistance to Liberia to facilitate the creation of an enabling environment for the promotion of peace, socio-economic development and regional security, including, inter alia, by emphasizing capacity-building, institution-building and employment generation in their work and ensuring that such work complements and contributes to the development of an economy characterized by an investment climate conducive to entrepreneurship, good governance and the rule of law;

5. *Urges* the National Transitional Government to create an environment conducive to the promotion of socio-economic development, peace and security in the country, including a commitment to upholding the rule of law, national reconciliation and human rights, establishing inclusive processes that will ensure free and fair presidential and general elections in October 2005 with maximum participation of the citizenry as well as a commitment to ensure transparency in the management of government expenditures and donor funds;

6. *Invites* the international community to provide financial and technical assistance to the National Transitional Government to facilitate free and fair presidential and general elections in October 2005;

7. *Urges* the National Transitional Government and all States to facilitate and support the return and reintegration of ex-combatants into their home communities, with special attention to children;

8. *Commends* the Secretary-General for his continuing efforts to mobilize international assistance for the development and reconstruction of Liberia, and requests him to continue his efforts to mobilize all possible assistance within the United Nations system to help in the reconstruction and development of Liberia and in the return and reintegration of refugees, displaced persons and demobilized soldiers;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution.

10. *Decides* to consider at its sixty-first session the question of international assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia.